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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/882,697	06/14/2001	Stephen C. Goss	16-12-22-6-5-6-18-11-13	9338
7590 03/14/2005 Werner Ulrich 434 Maple Street Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-3826			EXAMINER CUMMING, WILLIAM D	
			ART UNIT 2683	PAPER NUMBER
DATE MAILED: 03/14/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/882,697

Applicant(s)

GOSS, ET AL

Examiner

WILLIAM D CUMMING

Art Unit

2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 August 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 9, 2005 has been entered.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the step of if no channel is available, permitting the caller to disconnect while the network waits for a channel between the mobile station caller and a base station for serving the call to become available and when a channel between the mobile station caller and a base station for serving the call becomes available, calling back the caller, and establish the requested call as sated by claims 1 and 11 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

3. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The specification inadequately describes and fails to originally support the now claimed the step of if no channel is available, permitting the caller to disconnect while the network waits for a channel between the mobile station caller and a base station for serving the call to become available and when a channel between the mobile station caller and a base station for serving the call becomes available, calling back the caller, and establish the requested call as sated by claims 1 and 11. If the caller is disconnected, there is no longer a call to be serve between the mobile station caller and a base station. Also this is true since there is no channel available between the mobile station and the base station and the there is a call back to the user. A call, as defined by BELLCORE, is an arrangement providing for a relation between two or more simultaneously present users for the purpose of exchanging information. The "*written description*" of the invention required by first paragraph of 35 USC §112 is separate and distinct from that paragraph's requirement of enabling disclosure, since description must do more than merely provide explanation of how to "*make and use*" the invention. Applicant must also convey, with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art, that applicant, as of the filing date sought, was in

possession of the invention, with the invention being, for purpose of "*written description*" inquiry, whatever is presently claimed. Drawings alone may, under proper circumstances, provide "*written description*" of the invention required by 35 USC §112, and whether the drawings are from design application or utility application is not determinative. In order to satisfy "*written description*" requirement of 35 USC §112, the proper test is whether drawings conveys, with reasonable clarity to those of ordinary skill in the art, the claim subject matter.

6. Claims 11-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Regarding claim 11, a single means claim, i.e., where a means recitation does not appear in combination with another recited element of means, is subject to an undue breadth rejection under **35 U.S.C. 112**, first paragraph. *In re Hyatt*, 708 F.2d 712, 714-715, 218 USPQ 195, 197 (Fed. Cir. 1983) A single means claim which covered every conceivable means for achieving the stated purpose was held nonenabling for the scope of the claim because the specification disclosed at most only those means known to the inventor..When claims depend on a recited property, a fact situation comparable to *Hyatt* is possible, where the claim covers every conceivable structure (means) for achieving the stated

property (result) while the specification discloses at most only those known to the inventor.

Also, in computer applications, it is not unusual for the claimed invention to involve two areas of prior art or more than one technology, e.g., an appropriately programmed computer and an area of application of said computer. *White Consol. Indus.*, 214 USPQ at 821. In regard to the "skilled in the art" standard, in cases involving both the art of computer programming, and another technology, the examiner must recognize that the knowledge of persons skilled in both technologies is the appropriate criteria for determining sufficiency. See *In re Naquin*, 398 F.2d 863, 158 USPQ 317 (CCPA 1968); *In re Brown*, 477 F.2d 946, 177 USPQ 691 (CCPA 1973); and *White Consol. Indus. v. Vega Servo-Control, Inc.*, 214 USPQ 796, 822 (S.D.Mich. 1982), *aff'd on related grounds*, 713 F.2d 788, 218 USPQ 961 (Fed. Cir. 1983). In a typical computer application, system components are often represented in a "block diagram" format, i.e., a group of hollow rectangles representing the elements of the system, functionally labeled, and interconnected by lines. Such block diagram computer cases may be categorized into (A) systems which include but are more comprehensive than a computer and (B) systems wherein the block elements are totally within the confines of a computer.

The first category of such block diagram cases involves systems which include a computer as well as other system hardware and/or software components. In order to meet his or her burden of establishing a reasonable

basis for questioning the adequacy of such disclosure, the examiner should initiate a factual analysis of the system by focusing on each of the individual block element components. More specifically, such an inquiry should focus on the diverse functions attributed to each block element as well as the teachings in the specification as to how such a component could be implemented. Based on such an analysis, the examiner has reasonably contend that more than routine experimentation would be required by one of ordinary skill in the art to implement such a component or components, that component or components is specifically be challenged by the examiner as part of this **35 U.S.C. 112**, first paragraph rejection. Additionally, the examiner has determine whether certain of the hardware or software components depicted as block elements are themselves complex assemblages which have widely differing characteristics and which must be precisely coordinated with other complex assemblages. Under such circumstances, a reasonable basis does exist for challenging such a functional block diagram form of disclosure. See *In re Ghiron*, 442 F.2d 985, 169 USPQ 723 (CCPA 1971) and *In re Brown, supra*. Moreover, even if the applicants has cited prior art patents or publications to demonstrate that particular block diagram hardware or software components are old, it should not always be considered as self-evident how such components are to be interconnected to function in a disclosed complex manner. See *In re Scarbrough*, 500 F.2d 560, 566, 182 USPQ 298, 301 (CCPA 1974) and *In re Forman*, 463 F.2d 1125, 1129, 175 USPQ 12, 16 (CCPA 1972). Furthermore, in complex systems including a digital computer,

a microprocessor, or a complex control unit as one of many block diagram elements, timing between various system elements may be of the essence and without a timing chart relating the timed sequences for each element, an unreasonable amount of work may be required to come up with the detailed relationships an applicant alleges that he or she has solved. See *In re Scarbrough*, 500 F.2d at 566, 182 USPQ at 302. For example, in a block diagram disclosure of a complex claimed system which includes a microprocessor and other system components controlled by the microprocessor, a mere reference to a prior art, commercially available microprocessor, without any description of the precise operations to be performed by the microprocessor, fails to disclose how such a microprocessor would be properly programmed to either perform any required calculations or to coordinate the other system components in the proper timed sequence to perform the functions disclosed and claimed. If, in such a system, a particular program is disclosed, such a program should be carefully reviewed to ensure that its scope is commensurate with the scope of the functions attributed to such a program in the claims. See *In re Brown*, 477 F.2d at 951, 177 USPQ at 695. Since, the disclosure fails to disclose any program and more than routine experimentation would be required of one skilled in the art to generate such a program, the examiner clearly has a reasonable basis for challenging the sufficiency of such a disclosure.

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 11, a single claim which claims both an apparatus and the method steps of using the apparatus is indefinite under **35 U.S.C. 112**, second paragraph. In *Ex parte Lyell*, 17 USPQ2d 1548 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1990).

Regarding claims 1 and 11, the term "the requested call" lacks antecedent basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

9. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

10. Claims 11-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The claims are directed to neither a "*process*" nor a "*machine*," but rather embrace or overlap two different statutory classes of invention set forth in **35 U.S.C. 101** that is drafted so as to set forth the statutory classes of invention in the alternative only. *Ex parte Lyell*, 17 USPQ2d. at 1551.

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

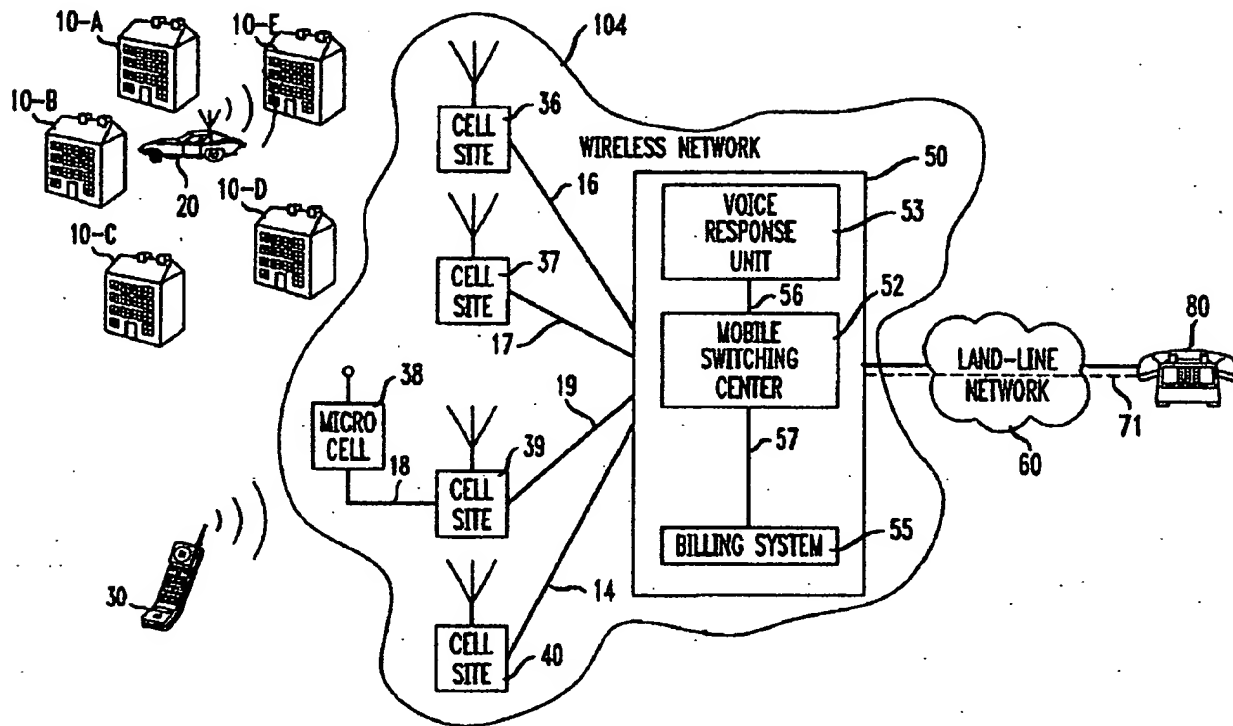
A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

12. Claims 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, and 20 , as understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Ahuja**.

Ahuja discloses in a mobile cellular switching network (figure 1, #104) a method of stabling a cellular call comprising the steps of if a radio traffic channel between a mobile station (#20, 30) caller of the call and a base station (#36-38) for serving the call is available, establishing the call over the available channel. If no channel is available (figure 2, #201), permitting the caller to disconnect while the network (#104) waits for a channel (#207) between the mobile station caller (#20, 30) and a base station (#36-40). When a channel between the mobile station caller (#20, 30) and a base station (#36-40) for serving the call becomes available, calling back the caller (figure 3, #210, 211), and establish the requested call (#212).

FIG. 1



Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

14. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

15. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

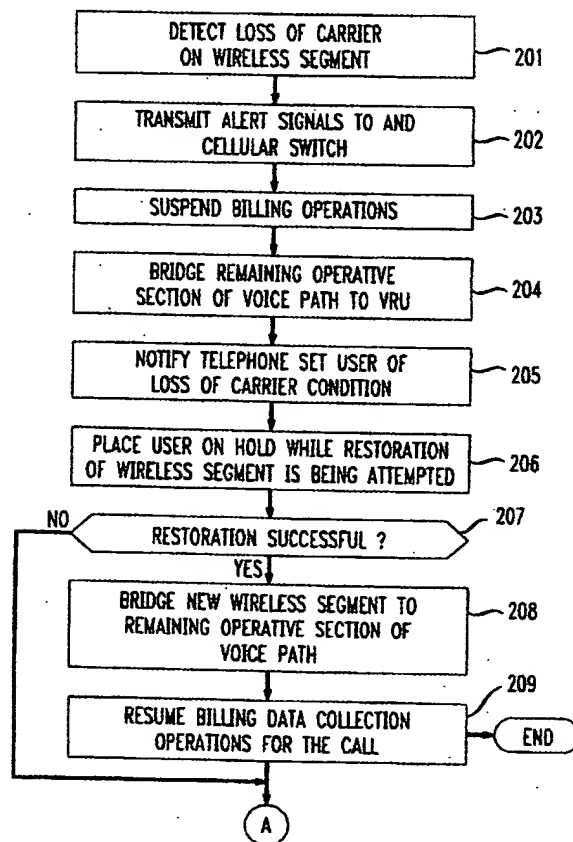
16. Claims 3, 4, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Ahuja** in view of **Goss, et al**

Goss teaches the step of prior to calling the caller back, testing whether the called party is busy (figures 2 & 3, column 3, line 46 to column 4, line 59) and if the called party is busy, avoiding the attempt to establish a connection to the called party in a method of establishing a cellular call for the purpose of trying a connect to a caller which can not connect. Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the use of the step of prior to calling the caller back, testing whether the called party is busy and if the called party is busy, avoiding the attempt to establish a connection to the called party, as taught by **Gross, et al** in the method of establishing a cellular call of **Ahuja** in order to not to attempt a connection when one is impossible.

17. Claims 6 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Ahuja in view of **Friedes, et al.**

FIG. 2

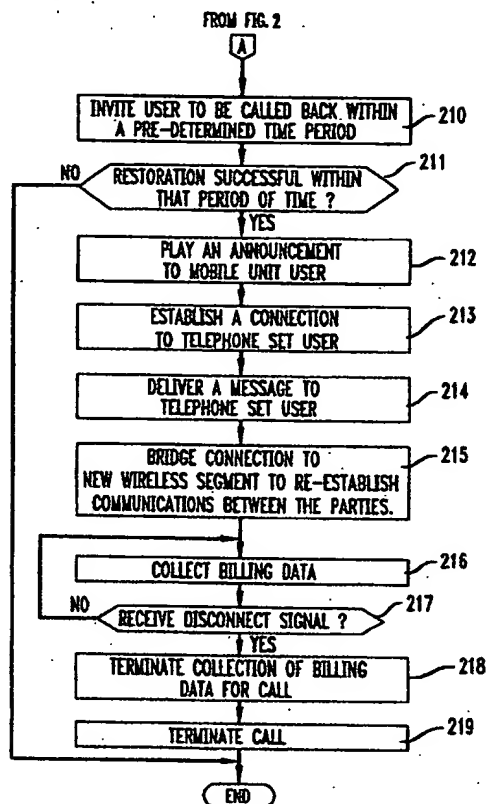


Friedes, et al teaches the step

of calling back the caller comprises the step of calling back the caller, using a distinctive ringing signal (column 3, lines 36-58) in a method of establishing a cellular call for the purpose of informing the caller that the call is a callback call. Hence, it would have been obvious at the time the claimed invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the use of the step of calling back the caller comprises the

step of calling back the caller, using a distinctive ringing signal, as taught by **Friedes, et al**, in the method of establishing a cellular call of **Ahuja** in order to inform the caller that the incoming call is a callback.

FIG. 3



repeatedly.

18. Claims 9 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Ahuja** in view **Chow, et al.**

Chow, et al teaches if the caller originates a new call while waiting for a call back, the call back request is canceled (column 86, line 31 to column 90, line 8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify **Ahuja** method with the teaching of **Chow, et al** of call back service in order to free the user from re-dialing the same busy number or unavailable channel

Response to Amendment

19. Elimination of Post Office Box in Arlington, Virginia for Patent Related Correspondence

Effective immediately, the Office will cease accepting patent-related correspondence addressed to the P.O. Box 2327 Arlington, VA 22202. Effective May 1, 2003, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.1, patent-related correspondence should have been addressed to Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. Accordingly, as of May 1, 2003, the provisions of 37 CFR 1.8 (Certificate of Mailing) and 1.10 (Express Mail certificate) that were waived by the Office were no longer waived for correspondence addressed to P.O. Box 2327, Arlington, VA 22202.

In November of 2001, the Office established a Post Office Box in Arlington, Virginia (P.O. Box 2327, Arlington, VA 22202) for use on an emergency basis, and indicated that the Office would continue to accept patent-related correspondence at this Arlington, Virginia Post Office Box and treat such correspondence as if it were addressed as set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 for purposes of 37 CFR 1.8 and 1.10 until further notice. On March 25, 2003, the Office provided notice that persons submitting correspondence to the Office should no longer use the Arlington, Virginia Post Office Box for any correspondence (including sequence listings in electronic format) after May 1, 2003. See Correspondence with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 68 Fed. Reg. 14332 (March 25, 2003).

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Mail Stop 3	Mail for the Office of Personnel from NFC
Mail Stop 6	Mail for the Office of Procurement.
Mail Stop 8	All papers for the Office of the Solicitor except communications relating to pending litigation and disciplinary proceedings; papers relating to pending litigation in court cases shall be mailed only to Office of the Solicitor, PO Box 15667, Arlington, VA 22215 and papers related to pending disciplinary proceedings before the Administrative Law Judge or the Director shall be mailed only to the Office of the Solicitor, PO Box 16116, Arlington, VA 22215.
Mail Stop 11	Mail for the Electronic Ordering Service (EOS).

Mail Stop 13	Mail for the Employee and Labor Relations Division.
Mail Stop 16	Mail related to refund requests, other than requests for refund of a patent application publication fee. Such requests should be directed to Mail Stop PGPub.
Mail Stop 17	Invoices directed to the Office of Finance.
Mail Stop 24	Mail for the Inventor's Assistance Program, including complaints about Invention Promoters.
Mail Stop 171	Vacancy Announcement Applications.
Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services	All assignment documents, security interests, and other documents to be recorded in the Assignment records. Note that documents with cover sheets faxed to 703-306-5995 are processed much more quickly than those submitted by mail.
Mail Stop Congressional Relations	Mail for the Office of Congressional Relations (mail routed to Mail Stop 4 pursuant to 37 CFR 150.6 will be forwarded to Mail Stop Congressional Relations).
Mail Stop Document Services	All requests for certified or uncertified copies of patent or trademark documents.
Mail Stop EEO	Mail for the Office of Civil Rights.
Mail Stop Enforcement	Mail for the Office of Enforcement.
Mail Stop Interference	Communications relating to interferences and applications and patents involved in interference.
Mail Stop International Relations	Mail for the Office of International Relations.
Mail Stop M Correspondence	Mail to designate or change a fee address, or other correspondence related to maintenance fees, except payments of maintenance fees in patents. See below for the address for maintenance fee payments.
Mail Stop OED	Mail for the Office of Enrollment and Discipline.



Maintenance Fee Payments

Unless submitted electronically over the Internet at www.uspto.gov, payments of maintenance fees in patents should be mailed through the United States Postal Service to:

United States Patent and Trademark
Office
PO Box 371611
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-1611

Alternatively, payment of maintenance fees in patents (Attn: Maintenance Fee) using hand-delivery and delivery by private courier may be made to:

Director of the United States Patent and
Trademark Office
Attn: _____

One Crystal Park
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 307
Arlington, Virginia 22202

Deposit Account Replenishments

To send payment to replenish deposit accounts, send the payments through the United States Postal Service to:

Director of the United States Patent and
Trademark Office
PO Box 70541
Chicago, IL 60673

Alternatively, deposit account replenishments (Attn: Deposit Accounts) using hand-delivery and delivery by private courier may be delivered to:

Director of the United States Patent and
Trademark Office
Attn: _____
One Crystal Park
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 307
Arlington, Virginia 22202.

Questions regarding the information provided on this page should be directed to: Darnell Jayne, Legal Advisor in the Office of Patent Legal Administration, by telephone at (571) 272-7701 or by e-mail addressed to PatentPractice@uspto.gov.

21. Patent Application Publications May Now Include Amendments

As a consequence of the use of Image File Wrappers (IFW), the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Office) has begun to publish patent applications with amendments that expedite the publication process. For example, the patent application publication may be based upon amendments to the specification that are reflected in a substitute specification, an amendment to the abstract, amendments to the claims that are reflected in a complete claim listing, and amendments to the drawings that are reflected in replacement drawing sheets, provided that such substitute specification or amendment is submitted in sufficient time to be entered into the application file wrapper before technical preparations for publication of the application have begun. Technical preparations for publication of an application generally begin between fourteen and nine weeks prior to the projected date of publication (the projected publication date is indicated on the filing receipt for the patent application). Accordingly, the provisions 37 CFR 1.215(a) are waived to the extent that they are inconsistent with this change in practice. 37 CFR 1.215(a) will be revised consistent with this change in practice, when the rule changes proposed in Changes To Support Implementation of the United States Patent and Trademark Office 21st Century Strategic Plan, 68 Fed. Reg. 53816 (Sept. 12, 2003), 1275 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office Notices

23 (Oct 7, 2003) are made final.

Although the Office has begun to include amendments in patent application publications, applicants desiring to ensure that a patent application publication reflects an amendment should submit the application, as amended, through the Electronic Filing System (EFS). See 37 CFR 1.215(c). See also Helpful Hints Regarding Publication of Patent Applications, 1249 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office Notices 83 (August 21, 2001). In addition, if the application is not maintained in an IFW, and the amended application is not submitted through EFS, a petition under 37 CFR 1.182 will continue to be necessary for certain drawings to be included in the patent application publication. See Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, Section 507 (8th ed. 2001, rev. 1, Feb. 2003).

General questions regarding publication of patent applications should be directed to the Customer Service Center, Office of Patent Publication, by telephone at (703) 305-8283. Questions regarding the Electronic Filing System should be directed to (703) 305-3028. Questions of a legal nature should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (703) 308-6906. OG Notices: 13 April 2004
Oversized Postcards Must Be Submitted With Sufficient Postage

Recently, a number of return receipt postcards have been returned to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (Office) because the postcards contained insufficient postage for an oversized postcard. Oversized postcards require First-Class letter postage. Customers are reminded that they are solely responsible for placing the proper postage on self-addressed postcards that are submitted to the Office for the purpose of obtaining a receipt for correspondence being filed in the Office.

Customers should be aware of the following guidance from the USPS regarding postage and acceptability for postcards:

1. In order to be eligible for the First-Class Mail card rates (currently \$0.23 per card, domestic delivery), cards must be of uniform thickness and made of unfolded and uncreased paper or card stock of approximately the quality and weight of a Postal Service stamped card. Cards claimed at the First-Class postcard rate must be:

(a) Rectangular;

(b) No less than 3-1/2 inches high, 5 inches long, and 0.007 inch

thick; and .

(c) No more than 4-1/4 inches high, 6 inches long, and 0.016 inch thick.

2. Cards that measure more than 4-1/4 inches high, 6 inches long, or 0.016 inch thick are charged postage at the First-Class Mail letter rates.

3. Cards that measure less than 3-1/2 inches high, 5 inches long, and 0.007 inch thick are nonmailable.

Any return receipt postcard that does not contain sufficient postage or is not acceptable may not be delivered by the United States Postal Service (USPS) to the address provided on the postcard, and, if returned to the Office, may be discarded.

For information regarding the Office's postcard receipt practice in patent-related matters, see Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) (8th Ed., Rev. 1, Feb. 2003), Section 503. Questions regarding sufficient postage for postcards should be directed to the United States Postal Service. Questions regarding this notice may be e-mailed to PatentPractice@uspto.gov, or directed to the Inventors' Assistance Center by telephone at (800)786-9199, or (703)308-4357. OG Notices: 29 June 2004

**22. Relocation of Customer Service Windows for Patent-Related Correspondence;
Establishment of Drop Box in South Tower for Certain Patent-Related Correspondence;**

Hand Carry and Mailing Address for Trademark-Related Correspondence

Effective January 14, 2005, a new Customer Service Window for patent-related correspondence will open at 8:30 a.m. at the USPTO Alexandria campus. The Customer Service Window (Lobby, Room 1B03) and the PCT Customer Service Window (8th floor) currently located at 220 20th Street South, Crystal Plaza Two, Arlington, VA 22202 will close at 12:00 midnight on January 13, 2005 and will be consolidated at the Alexandria campus.

Customer Service Window for Patent-Related Correspondence The location for the new Customer Service Window is on the first floor of the south side of the Randolph Building, with street level access from Ballenger Avenue. The specific hand carry or delivery address is: Customer Service Window Randolph Building 401 Dulany Street Alexandria, VA 22314 If the appropriate mail stop is known, the mail stop should also be included in the address. Documents for the Customer Service Window or the PCT

Customer Service Window may be hand carried or delivered to the new Customer Service Window at the above Alexandria address on or after January 14, 2005. No application numbers will be assigned by window staff at the time of delivery. Hours of Operation will be 8:30 a.m. through 12 midnight, Monday through Friday, except holidays and if the USPTO is closed for inclement weather or an emergency.

Drop Box in South Tower for Certain Patent-Related Correspondence Additionally, a satellite drop location will be established in the lobby of the South Tower building in Crystal City (2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia), effective January 14, 2005. This location will not be staffed but will be monitored by the building guard. Applications and application-related papers may be left at this location during the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays and if the USPTO is closed for inclement weather or an emergency. The guard will not allow materials to be left except during those hours. No postcard receipts will be stamped at time of drop off, nor will the guard answer any processing questions. Materials will be retrieved periodically throughout the day and taken to the appropriate location for processing.

Other Information Regarding Patent-Related Correspondence The new customer service window and new drop box must not be used for correspondence that is required to be mailed to post office boxes other than P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, filed by facsimile, filed electronically, or hand-delivered to a different address. PCT customer service offices will provide file inspection for files located in PCT PALM locations. The PCT file inspection location is Room 4A22, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia (South Tower). Customers should call 703-305-3165 in advance to make arrangements to inspect a file. Requests to inspect files located in OIPE PALM locations should be directed to the File Information Unit (FIU) at 703-308-2733. The FIU is located in Room 2E04, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia (South Tower). Patent-related correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service should continue to be directed to the addresses set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 (revised effective September 13, 2004) (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450).

Hand Delivery and Mailing Address for Trademark-Related Correspondence Use of any patent boxes for trademark-related correspondence is strongly discouraged, and may result in delayed processing. Most trademark-related correspondence, including Madrid Protocol-related correspondence, may be filed electronically using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), at www.uspto.gov. The USPTO prefers that filers use TEAS where possible. Trademark-related correspondence also may be hand-delivered to the Trademark Assistance Center (TAC) located at:

Trademark Assistance Center
James Madison Building - East Wing
Concourse Level
600 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Hand deliveries of Madrid Protocol-related correspondence should also include the notation "Attention: MPU". Hours of operation for TAC are 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except holidays or days the USPTO is closed for inclement weather or

emergency. Trademark-related correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service, except documents sent to the Assignment Services Division for recordation, requests for copies of trademark documents, and documents filed under the Madrid Protocol, should be mailed to: Commissioner for Trademarks
P.O. Box 1451
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Madrid Protocol-related documents sent through the United States Postal Service should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Trademarks
P.O. Box 16471
Arlington, VA 22215-1471
Attn: MPU

Questions regarding this notice may be e-mailed to PatentPractice@uspto.gov, or directed to the Inventors' Assistance Center (formerly the Patent Assistance Center (PAC)) by telephone at (800)786-9199, or (703)308-4357.

Response to Arguments

23. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

24. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Bhagat, et al disclose a system for establishing a communication link between a caller and a mobile communication device that includes a mobile telephone and a paging device capable of receiving information transmitted from a paging network. In addition to the mobile communication device, the system includes a telephone network, a first mobile switching center, a conference

bridge, a paging network, and a second mobile switching center. The first mobile switching center receives a telephone call transmitted over the telephone network using an identification number of the mobile telephone. If the mobile communication device is not located in the area covered by the mobile switching center, the mobile switching center forwards the received telephone call to a conference bridge using a bridge number assigned to the mobile communication device. The conference bridge receives the forwarded telephone call and transmits an identification number of the paging device in the mobile communication device to the paging network. The paging network receives the paging number and transmits a page to the paging device using the paging number. In response to the page, the mobile communication device calls the conference bridge using a bridge callback number. In response to the callback from the mobile communication device, the conference bridge connects the caller to the mobile telephone in the mobile communication device.

Newton discloses the definition of a call.

25. If applicants wish to request for an interview, an *"Applicant Initiated Interview Request"* form (PTOL-413A) should be submitted to the examiner prior to the interview in order to permit the examiner to prepare in advance for the interview and to focus on the issues to be discussed. This form should identify the participants of the interview, the proposed date of the interview, whether the interview will be personal, telephonic, or video conference, and should include a brief description of the issues to be discussed. A copy of the completed *"Applicant Initiated Interview Request"* form should be attached to the Interview Summary form, PTOL-413 at the completion of the interview and a copy should be given to applicant or applicant's representative.

26. USPTO to Provide Electronic Access to Cited U.S. Patent References with Office Actions and Cease Supplying Paper Copies

Summary

In support of its 21st Century Strategic Plan goal of increased patent e-Government, beginning in June 2004, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Office or USPTO) will begin the phase-in of its E-Patent Reference program and hence will: (1) provide downloading capability of the U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications cited in Office actions via the E-Patent Reference feature of the Office's Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system; and (2) cease mailing paper copies of U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications with office actions except for citations made during the international stage of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In order to use the new E-Patent Reference feature applicants must: (1) obtain a digital certificate and software from the Office; (2) obtain a customer number from the Office; and (3) properly associate patent applications with the customer number. Alternatively, copies of all U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications can be accessed without a digital certificate from the USPTO web site, from the USPTO Office of Public Records, and from commercial sources. The Office will continue the practice of supplying paper copies of foreign patent documents and non-patent literature with Office actions. Paper copies of cited

references will continue to be provided by the USPTO for international applications under the PCT during the international stage.

Deployment of E-Patent Reference System

The USPTO will deploy the full E-Patent Reference program starting in June of 2004. In accordance with the schedule shown below, paper copies of cited U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications will cease to be mailed to applicants with Office actions in the indicated Technology Centers (TCs). Paper copies of foreign patents and non-patent literature will continue to be included with office actions.

Schedule

June 2004 TCs 1600, 1700, 2800 and 2900

July 2004 TCs 3600 and 3700

August 2004 TCs 2100 and 2600

Description of E-Patent Reference System

On December 1, 2003, the Office made available a new feature in the Office's Private PAIR system, E-Patent Reference, to allow convenient downloading and printing of cited U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications. A notice announcing this system was published in the Official Gazette, (see Notice of Office Plan to Cease Supplying Copies of Cited U.S. Patent References With Office Actions, and Pilot to Evaluate The Alternative of Providing Electronic Access to Such U.S. Patent References, 1277 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 156 (Dec. 23, 2003)). The same notice also announced the Office's future plan to cease supplying copies of cited U.S. patents and patent application publications with Office actions.

The E-Patent Reference system allows an authorized user of Private PAIR to download the U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications cited on a form PTO-892 in Office actions, as well as U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications submitted by applicants as part of an information disclosure statement (IDS) on form PTO/SB/08 (1449). The retrieval of some or all of the documents is performed in one downloading step with each of the documents encoded as Adobe Portable Document format (.pdf) files.

The E-Patent Reference system was used by applicants during a pilot program in December 2003 and January 2004. In response to some technical issues discovered by users, changes to make the system more compatible with users' firewalls and office systems were made during the pilot.

Consequently, applicants should expect to start receiving Office actions (in patent applications and during patent reexamination proceedings) without paper copies of cited U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications in accordance with the schedule above. These documents will be available through the E-Patent Reference system for downloading using Private PAIR. Foreign patents and non-patent literature will continue to be provided to the applicant on paper. Communications from the Office during the international stage of an international application under the PCT will continue to include paper copies of all references, including U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications.

In summary, all U.S. patents and patent application publications are available on the USPTO web site, from the Office of Public Records and from commercial sources. Additionally, a simple system for downloading the cited U.S. patents and patent application publications has been established for applicants, called the E-Patent Reference system. As E-Patent Reference and Private PAIR require participating applicants to have a customer number, retrieval software and a digital certificate, all applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the Patent Electronic Business Center to acquire these items. To be ready to use this system by June 1, 2004, contact the Patent EBC as soon as possible.

Steps to Use the E-Patent Reference Feature

Access to Private PAIR is required to utilize E-Patent Reference. If you do not already have access to Private PAIR, the Office urges practitioners and applicants not represented by a practitioner to: (1) obtain a no-cost USPTO Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) digital certificate; (2) obtain a USPTO customer number; (3) associate all of their pending and new application filings with their customer number; (4) install free software (supplied by the Office) required to access Private PAIR and the E-Patent Reference; and (5) make appropriate arrangements for Internet access.

Instructions for performing the 5 steps:

Step 1: Full instructions for obtaining a PKI digital certificate are available at the Office's Electronic Business Center (EBC) web page at: <http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/downloads.html>. Note that a notarized signature will be required to obtain a digital certificate.

Step 2: To get a Customer Number, download and complete the Customer Number Request form, PTO-SB/125, at: <http://www.uspto.gov/web/forms/sb0125.pdf>. The completed form can then be transmitted by facsimile to the Patent Electronic Business Center at (703) 308-2840, or mailed to the address on the form. If you are a registered attorney or agent, then your registration number must be associated with your customer number. This association is accomplished by adding your registration number to the Customer Number Request form.

Step 3: A description of associating a customer number with the correspondence address of an application is described at the EBC Web page at: http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/registration_pair.html.

Step 4: The software for electronic filing is available for downloading at www.uspto.gov/ebc. Users can also contact the EFS Help Desk at (703) 305-3028 and request a copy of the software on compact disc. Users will also need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available through a link from the USPTO web site.

Step 5: Internet access will be required which applicants may obtain through a supplier of their own choice. As images of large documents must be downloaded, high-speed Internet access is recommended.

The E-Patent Reference feature is accessed using a button on the Private PAIR screen. Ordinarily all of the cited U.S. patent and U.S. patent application publication references will be available over the Internet using the Office's new E-Patent Reference feature. The size of the references to be downloaded will be displayed by E-Patent Reference so the download time can be estimated. Applicants and registered practitioners can select to download all of the references or any combination of cited references. Selected references will be downloaded as complete documents in the Portable Document Format (.pdf). The downloaded documents can be viewed and printed using Adobe's Acrobat Reader program and other software.

Other Options

The E-Patent Reference function requires the applicant to use the secure Private PAIR system, which establishes confidential communications with the applicant. Applicants using this facility must receive a digital certificate, as described above. Other options for obtaining patents which do not require the digital certificate include the USPTO's free Patents on the Web program (<http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html>). The USPTO's Office of Public Records also supplies copies of patents and patent application publications for a fee (<http://ebiz1.uspto.gov/oems25p/index.html>). Commercial sources also provide patents and patent application publications.

Section 707.05(a) of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, which currently provides that copies of cited references are in general automatically furnished without charge to applicant together with the Office action in which they are cited, will be revised in due course for consistency with the practice announced in this notice.

Comments

The Office published a notice announcing its plan to cease supplying copies of cited U.S. patent references with Office actions, (see Notice of Office Plan to Cease Supplying Copies of Cited U.S. Patent References With Office Actions, and Pilot to Evaluate The Alternative of Providing Electronic Access to Such U.S. Patent References, 1277 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 156 (Dec. 23, 2003)). The Office received numerous comments in response to this notice. A summary of representative comments and the Office's responses to the comment, grouped by topics, follows:

Comment 1: The requirement to use the Office's customer number/digital certificate shifts the responsibility of producing paper copies to the applicant. A number of comments indicated that adopting the proposal would result in an increased responsibility for the applicant, as the applicant or applicant's representative would be required to print the references.

Response: The USPTO is implementing the E-Patent Reference program as part of the Office's e-Government initiative and to align funding priorities to the Patent Initiatives, including the hiring of examiners. Applicants can purchase copies of U.S. patents and patent application publications from a variety of vendors if they

choose not to print copies through the E-Patent Reference system.

The USPTO is moving toward electronic filing and processing of both patent applications and trademark applications. The policy announced in this notice is simply a step towards a more fully automated patent examination process. By analogy, briefs and court opinions that include case citations do not include paper copies of the cited cases. Rather, the cited cases are available via books or electronic databases. Similarly, the USPTO will no longer provide paper copies of U.S. patents and patent application publications since they are available electronically free of charge. Finally, this change will avoid duplication and waste since an applicant may not need to print out every page of a cited U.S. patent or patent application publication.

Comment 2: Adopting the proposal would hurt the solo practitioners and pro se applicants the most, which is unfair.

Response: The solo practitioners and pro se applicants have the same electronic access as the larger firms and corporations, available instantaneously over the Internet. If a solo practitioner or a pro se applicant chooses not to print copies of U.S. patents and patent applications publications through the USPTO Patents on the Web system or through the E-Patent Reference system, commercial sources that provide patents very quickly and inexpensively are available, and copies of U.S. patents and patent application publications are also available at the Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries (PTDLs). Additionally, the cost of patents if ordered from the USPTO Office of Public Records is very reasonable (\$3).

Comment 3: Some applicants indicated that the service is reliable and quick, and consistent with the electronic commerce initiatives in their law firms and businesses.

Response: As pointed out by some respondents, electronic copies of the references are very usable, available without mail delays, and capable of being sent to clients, other attorneys and experts by electronic means.

Comment 4: The statute 35 USC Sec. 132 requires the Office when sending a rejection to state the reasons "together with such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of continuing the prosecution of his application".

Response: The requirement that an Office action contain "such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of continuing the prosecution of his application" was added to the patent laws in the Patent Act of 1870. The circumstances surrounding this provision reveal that it requires that an Office action identify the prior inventions or patents that are relied upon in making a rejection, not that it requires that an Office action be accompanied by copies of the cited references. The USPTO did not even begin providing copies of cited references with Office actions until 1965, when 35 U.S.C. Sec. 41 was amended to authorize (but not require) the USPTO to provide copies of patents cited in Office actions without charge. See 35 U.S.C. Sec. 41(e) ("[t]he Director may provide any applicant issued a notice under [35 U.S.C. Sec. 132] with a copy of the specifications and drawings for all patents referred to in that notice without charge") (emphasis added). Nevertheless, the Office will provide access to U.S. patents and patent application publications, albeit not in paper form.

Comment 5: A number of users suggested that the Office provide paper references at an extra cost.

Response: The Office of Public Records does offer that service, at a reasonable cost, and it is available through a number of delivery channels. See 37 CFR 1.19 (a). Commercial services also provide U.S. reference documents, in person, by mail, and over the Internet.

Comment 6: Some comments indicated that the length of the pilot should have been expanded.

Response: E-Patent Reference system will continue through the end of May to allow applicants to become familiar with E-Patent Reference and to be sure all technical concerns are addressed.

For Further Information Contact

Questions concerning the E-Patent Reference feature and questions concerning the operation of the PAIR system should be directed to the Patent EBC at the USPTO at (866) 217-9197. The EBC may also be contacted by facsimile at (703) 308-2840 or by e-mail at EBC@uspto.gov. Questions about this notice may be directed to Jay Lucas, at Jay.Lucas@uspto.gov and Rob Clarke, at Robert.Clarke@uspto.gov. OG Notices: 18 May 2004

27. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 enacted on December 8, 2004

H.R. 4818, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Consolidated Appropriations Act) was signed by President George W. Bush and enacted into law on December 8, 2004. The Consolidated Appropriations Act revises certain patent application and maintenance fees; provides separate fees for a basic filing fee, a search fee, and an examination fee; and requires an additional fee for any patent application whose specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (application size fee). The new patent fees are now effective and will remain in effect during the remainder of fiscal year 2005 and during fiscal year 2006. The patent maintenance fee changes apply to any maintenance fee payment made on or after December 8, 2004, regardless of the filing or issue date of the patent for which the fee is submitted. The revised maintenance fees took effect on December 8, 2004. Thus, any maintenance fee paid at any time on (or after) December 8, 2004 is subject to the revised maintenance fee amounts set forth in the Consolidated Appropriations Act.

Note: If you are paying via the USPTO's Internet Web site, there will likely be a delay in updating the maintenance-fee information on the USPTO's Office of Finance On-Line Shopping Web page. Therefore, if paying on-line, please refer to the updated fee schedule to ensure that you include the appropriate updated fee amount. Maintenance fees must be timely paid in the appropriate amount to avoid expiration of a patent.

The new basic filing fee (or national fee), search fee, examination fee, and application size fee apply to national patent applications (other than provisional applications) filed on or after December 8, 2004, and to international patent applications in which the basic national fee is paid on or after December 8, 2004. The new provisional application filing fee applies to any provisional application filing fee paid on or after December 8, 2004. The filing fee (or national fee), search fee, and examination fee are due on filing. If the filing fee (or national fee) is paid on filing, but the search fee and/or examination fee is missing, the USPTO will issue a notice requiring that any missing search fee and examination fee (but no surcharge until further notice) be paid within a specified period of time in order to avoid abandonment. Thus, if at least the full basic filing fee under the Consolidated Appropriations Act is paid on or after December 8, 2004, the USPTO will issue a notice requiring any balance of the search fee and the examination fee (but no surcharge). The remaining patent application fee changes, including the excess claims fees, extension of time fees, and appeal fees, apply to any fee payment made on or after December 8, 2004, regardless of the filing date of the application for which the fee is submitted.

USPTO customers should monitor the USPTO's Internet Web site frequently for current patent fee information.

Payments from foreign countries must be payable and immediately negotiable in the United States for the full amount of the fee required.

28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to WILLIAM D CUMMING whose telephone number is 703-305-4395. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 10:30am to 8:30pm.

29. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

30. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


WILLIAM D CUMMING
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2683

Wdc



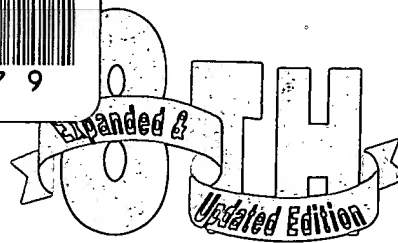
UNITED STATES
PATENT AND
TRADEMARK OFFICE

William Cumming
Primary Patent Examiner
(703) 305-4394
(703) 746-6075 Fax
william.cumming@uspto.gov

US PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE



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Newton Telecommunications Dictionary

The Official Dictionary of
Computer Telephony, Telecommunications,
Networking, Data Communications,
Voice Processing and the Internet

#1 SELLER OVER 100,000 SOLD

NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

day of the week and time of day. See also SOURCE/DESTINATION ROUTING.
SKILLS BASED ROUTING and **END-OF-SHIFT ROUTING**.
CALIBRATE To test and reset a measuring device.
 to make sure it is accurate.

CALLIBRATE To test and reset a measuring or timing device against a known standard to make sure it is functioning correctly.

CALL My definition: Two people on the phone. One calls the other. People speak on phones are called "parties." No one knows why. Bellcore's definition: arrangement providing for a relation between two or more simultaneously present users for the purpose of exchanging information.

CALL ABANDONS Also called a "hang up," it is the termination of a call by one of the parties to the call.

CALL ABANDONS Also called **ABANDONED CALLS**. Call Abandons are calls that are dropped by the calling party before their intended transaction is completed. The call may be dropped at various points in the process. The point in the process at which the call is abandoned will have varying impacts on a computer telephony system. Many callers upon hearing an automated system will hang up. For many systems that expended significant energy in setting up to answer a call, a large percentage of call abandons can negatively impact the call capacity of the system.

CALL ACCEPTED SIGNAL A control signal transmitted by the called equipment to indicate that it accepts an incoming call.

CALL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

CALL ACCEPTED SIGNAL A control signal transmitted by the called equipment to indicate that it accepts an incoming call.

CALL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM A computer, a magnetic storage device (tape or hard disk), software and some mechanical method of attaching itself to a telephone system. A call accounting system is used to record information about telephone calls, organize that information and upon being asked, prepare reports — printed or to disk. The information which it records (or "captures") about telephone calls typically includes from which extension the call is coming, which number it is calling (local or long distance), which circuit is used for the call (WATS, MCI, etc.), when the call started, how long it lasted, for what purpose the call was made (which client? which project?). A call accounting system might also include information on incoming calls — which trunk was used, where the call came from (if ANI or interactive voice response was used), which extension took the call, who was transferred and to where and how long it took.

There are eleven basic uses for call accounting systems:

1. Controlling Telephone Abuse. With the

1. Controlling Telephone Abuse. It's the 90-10 rule. 10% of your people sit on long distance calls all day to their friends and family. The others work. Some people still think WATS calls are free. Knowing who's calling where and how much they're spending is useful. Often they appreciate being told they're spending money. Big money...and they stop.
2. Controlling Telephone Misuse. I figured once you could call between two major cities for five cents a minute and \$1 a minute. That's a 20-fold difference! Often you need different lines. Often a company has different lines. Sometimes the phone system makes the dialing decision. Sometimes the person makes the dialing decision. Whoever's doing it can be wrong. A call accounting system is a good check to see if you're spending money needlessly.
3. Allocating telephone calling costs among departments and divisions. Telephones — voice, data, video and imaging — are some of your biggest expenses. They're a cost that should be allocated to the products you're making, or the departments or divisions in your company. Telephone costs can determine which product is profitable. Which isn't. Item: A software company recently

NEWTON'S TELECO

one of its three "big" software packages.
expensive.

Clients and Projects back for tele
government contractor, etc.

ing and Resale of long distance and shared condominium, etc. Some phone company. In fact, with a cable company!

is as obvious as the nose on your face? Hang a list of all their calls on the wall of your office. Or those who make more than last

Personnel Evaluation. Which employees are the best? Which are the worst? Which phone (however you define "productivity") is the fastest? Or you want them to stay? Or you want to correlate phone calls with income —

Work Optimization. Two fancy words: MCI, AT&T, MCI, Sprint, Wiltel, etc. All the various services each offer. In per minute telephone calling cost — amazing — you won't hear a price in price. I think it's the biggest p... amazing.

the System Diagnostics. Is the phone
the lines working? Are all the cir-
cuits systems can tell you which lin-
es tried the 48 hour call to Germany
ctly which lines are working and

g Distance Bill Verification. Was
long distance phone company?
s an accurate phone bill. That's a
s to check your long distance giv
of mind. Everyone should have o

ing Calls. True story: Every third
e south received bomb threats. T
not find anything. By the time they
One day they checked their call
n a phone on the factory floor. Th
ff...And now that many phones g
ting systems are turning out to b
ad campaigns, figuring the prof
profitability of individual customer

ANNOUNCEMENT A PBX op
before putting the call through. All

ATTEMPT A try at making a t